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# Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital

(Homeopathic State Hospital)

Presented to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth  
of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown  
State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society  
of the State of Pennsylvania, September 23, 1941

BY

HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc.  
SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

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**TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL  
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**HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc., SUPERINTENDENT AND  
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF**

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital (Homeopathic State Hospital) to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, covering the hospital year from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941, is hereby submitted. The professional work of the hospital will be covered in accordance with the following sub-divisions:

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## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The annual report begins as usual with figures and comments on movement of population. For the year ending May 31, 1941 they are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
In hospital May 31, 1940.....	793	822	1,615
On furlough May 31, 1940.....	146	169	315
On books May 31, 1940.....	939	991	1,930
Admitted June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.....	206	198	404
Voluntary .....	5	12	17
Habit .....	1	0	1
Total treated .....	1,145	1,189	2,334
Separations .....	136	142	278
On books May 31, 1941.....	1,009	1,047	2,056
On furlough May 31, 1941.....	169	176	345
In hospital May 31, 1941.....	840	871	1,711
Total hospital days.....	...	...	610,131
Daily average in hospital .....	824.96	846.63	1,671.59
Daily average on furlough .....	146.64	169.17	315.81

	1940-1941		
Admissions:	Male	Female	Total
First admissions .....	165	156	321
Readmissions .....	38	42	80
Transfers .....	3	0	3
Total admissions .....	206	198	404
Separations:			
Recovered .....	25	34	59
Improved .....	50	59	109
Unimproved .....	4	7	11
Not insane .....	14	3	17
Transferred .....	4	1	5
Died .....	39	38	77
Total separations .....	136	142	278

Sixty-one of the readmissions had previously been cared for in the Allentown State Hospital. Regarding the percentages on furlough, these are 19 per cent of the number in the hospital and 16 per cent of the number on the books, slightly less than

the figure for the previous year. The increase of population during the course of the year has been possible on account of the opening of new buildings.

Statistical tables furnished by the Department of Welfare are the basis of the next section of the report and we use their figures for the first admissions and readmissions.

Psychosis	First Admissions			Readmissions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis ..	24	17	7	1	1	..
Alcoholic psychoses .....	17	16	1	3	2	1
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	3	1	2	..	..	..
Traumatic psychoses .....	1	..	1	..	..	..
With cerebral arteriosclerosis .....	36	22	14	1	1	..
With other disturbances of circulation	3	1	2	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders .....	6	3	3	1	1	..
Senile psychoses .....	18	9	9	3	1	2
Involuntional psychoses .....	11	1	10	2	1	1
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases ...	2	..	2	..	..	..
Asso. with organic changes of the nervous system .....	5	4	1	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses .....	16	6	10	3	..	3
Manic depressive psychoses .....	27	4	23	27	9	18
Dementia praecox .....	64	24	40	27	15	12
Paranoia and paranoid conditions .....	4	2	2	1	..	1
With psychopathic personality .....	2	2	..	..	..	..
With mental deficiency .....	12	5	7	4	2	2
Undiagnosed .....	15	7	8	4	2	2
<b>TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS .....</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>
<hr/>						
Without Psychosis						
Epilepsy .....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Mental deficiency .....	22	16	6	1	1	..
Alcoholism .....	3	2	1	1	1	..
Psychopathic disorders .....	4	3	1	..	..	..
Primary behavior disorders .....	12	9	3	..	..	..
Other unclassified and unknown without psychosis .....	12	9	3	1	1	..
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS..</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>
<hr/>						
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>

Among the diagnoses groups, psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis makes up 6 per cent of the admissions, alcoholic psychoses 5 per cent, arteriosclerosis 11 per cent, dementia praecox 20 per cent, manic depressive 9 per cent and 17 per



cent without psychosis, the chief elements of this number being 7 per cent mental deficiency and 4 per cent primary behavior disorder. Alcoholics have increased 3 per cent over the previous year, manic depressive 3 per cent less and dementia praecox 4 per cent less. Among the readmissions, manic depressive and dementia praecox each contributed one-third of the total, approximately the same as during the previous year.

Tabulation of nativity of our first admissions shows 89 per cent native born, the largest foreign element being those born in Hungary who made up 4 per cent of the first admissions. Only 7 per cent of our first admissions were aliens, 3 per cent were naturalized and 89 per cent native born. Regarding age on admission, we find that 11 per cent of the first admissions were under 15 years of age, 12 per cent were in the 30 to 34 semi-decade and 11 per cent were 70 years of age and over.

Our first admissions' educational survey shows that 63 per cent were of common school level, 18 per cent high school and 8 per cent illiterate, these naturally being mostly our cases of mental deficiency.

The statistics regarding alcoholic habits are similar to the previous year, namely 50 per cent abstainers, 23 per cent temperate and 13 per cent intemperate.

Regarding civil condition of first admissions, we find that 45 per cent were single, 37 per cent married, 12 per cent widowed, 2 per cent divorced and 4 per cent separated. However, among the single cases, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent females, while among the widowed 42 per cent were males and 58 per cent females.

On the last day of the fiscal year, our population included the following:

	Mental Defectives			Epileptics			Children under 16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Act. ....	33	16	49	19	39	58	42	27	69
Furl. ...	17	7	24	0	2	2	19	7	26
	<u>50</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>95</u>

According to the figures compiled by the Department of Welfare, our *discharges* were grouped as follows:

Psychosis	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Without Psy.		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis .....	12	6	6	1	..	1	10	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
With epidemic encephalitis .....	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholic psychoses .....	11	9	2	5	4	1	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Traumatic psychoses .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With cerebral arteriosclerosis .....	5	1	4	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders .....	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Senile psychoses .....	6	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
Involutional psychoses .....	5	..	5	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases .....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asso. with organic changes of the nervous system .....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses .....	8	4	4	2	1	1	5	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Manic depressive psychoses .....	36	10	26	28	9	19	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia praecox .....	58	30	28	7	4	3	47	25	22	4	1	3	..	..	..
Paranoia and paranoid conditions .....	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
With mental deficiency .....	8	4	4	..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undiagnosed .....	12	3	9	7	2	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS .....	176	77	99	53	22	31	112	50	62	10	4	6	1	1	..
WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS															
Epilepsy .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental def. ....	9	7	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	2
Alcoholism .....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychopathic disorders .....	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Primary behavior disorders .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other unclassified and unknown without psychosis .....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS .....	20	15	5	1	..	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	15	12	3
GRAND TOTAL .....	196	92	104	54	22	32	115	53	62	11	4	7	16	13	3



The recovered cases were 15 per cent of the total admissions, improved 24 per cent of total admissions and the deaths 19 per cent of the total admissions. The 1938 average for the entire United States is 38 per cent, exactly twice the number of our deaths. Our *deaths* were near the lowest in our history and constituted 4.6 per cent of the daily average in the hospital and 3.3 per cent of the total number treated. The 1938 figure for the entire United States again is practically twice our figure, namely 6.56 per cent.

Necropsies number 18 which is 23 per cent of the number of our deaths.

The greatest cause of death is arteriosclerosis and the largest number of deaths, according to psychiatric classification, was among the group of psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis. Pneumonia was the cause of 9 deaths, tuberculosis 6. 30 per cent of the cases who died were 70 years of age and over, and an additional 16 per cent were in the age group 60 to 69. One patient, Eva Abel, admitted to the Allentown State Hospital February 1, 1941, diagnosed involutional melancholia, committed suicide by hanging April 16, 1941.

On account of the opening of new buildings, the cases in county homes decreased materially in number due to return to the hospital of the more difficult ones and discharge of others. At the close of the year, we had 4 men and 9 women, a total of 13, on furlough in county homes.

*Admissions:* The admissions to the various services were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Prolonged Service .....	85	77	162
Reception Service .....	100	105	205
Children's Institute .....	21	16	37
Total .....	206	198	404

## GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ACTIVITIES

We had more *sickness of epidemic form* than usual, but this has not resulted in an increased death rate. From December, 1940 to February, 1941 we had an epidemic of la grippe, most of the cases being of respiratory form. There was a total of 219 cases of employees and attendants. During the same period we also had nine cases of pneumonia and seven

of measles. For a short time it was necessary to discontinue religious services and other gatherings in the auditorium to prevent spread of infection.

Our *consultant staff* willingly responded to calls. Dr. Frank Bristol performed seven operations: an appendectomy, appendectomy and cholecystotomy, laparotomy for volvulus, breast amputation, thyroidectomy, and two hysterectomies. The case of volvulus succumbed. Dr. Carrol F. Haines performed a mastoidectomy with good results. Dr. Edward W. Campbell did a two-stage prostatectomy and a circumcision. Dr. H. L. Weinstock did a plastic operation of the penis. Dr. Herbert P. Harkins performed two tonsillectomies. Dr. T. W. Cook of Allentown did an internal fixation of a fractured femur. This patient subsequently developed pneumonia and passed away. Dr. Frank J. Frosch performed an oophorectomy and salpingectomy. All of the operations were cases of patients.

We regret to report that Dr. Frank J. Frosch, who had been the consulting gynecologist for a number of years and always responded promptly, giving our patients every attention, passed away during the period covered by this report.

*Minor Surgery Activities:* During the past year the activities of this department were as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Patients' redressings and special treatments.....	4319	2915	7234
Employees' redressings and special treatments....	140	98	238
Patients' physical examinations.....	206	234	440
Employees' physical examinations.....	47	22	69

## PSYCHIATRIC ACTIVITIES

At the close of the fiscal year, our medical staff, including the Superintendent, numbered nine, this being in the proportion of one physician to 190 patients. We have more than enough patients to warrant one addition to the staff on the basis of one to 150, and before the expiration of the next year, our population in all likelihood will warrant a staff of twelve.

On July 1, 1940 Dr. John J. Sassaman left the service to join the U. S. Navy, and on the same day Dr. Mark G. Risser was appointed assistant physician. On October 9, 1940 Dr. Victor J. Covalessky obtained a leave of absence to join the

government service, he being assigned to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. He resigned from the staff May 31, 1941.

On August 1, 1940 Dr. Florence M. Frosch entered on her duties as assistant physician on the women's prolonged service.

The post-graduate training course for assistant physicians was not made use of this year. We had detailed Dr. Covalesky to this assignment, but in view of his entering the federal service no one was available.

Dr. E. S. Ells attended a course on the Psychoanalytic Aspects of the Psychoneuroses offered by Dr. Gregory Zilboorg in Philadelphia, bimonthly from January to April, 1941.

In October, 1940 Drs. A. Lindenfeld and Mark Risser were appointed by the County Commissioners to serve as registrants for the Selective Service, thereby assuming the responsibility of registering all men patients in the hospital of military age on October 16th. In February, 1941 Dr. Lindenfeld was appointed in the capacity of psychiatrist for the Medical Advisory Board for Area No. 3 of the Selective Service System.

Dr. Lindenfeld continues serving as instructor in Neuropsychiatry and Dr. Rossman in Mental Hygiene and Elementary Psychiatry, for the affiliate nurses and occupational therapy students.

We continue to hold *staff meetings* each morning, the physicians in turn presenting new admissions and the Superintendent customarily interviewing the cases coming up for furlough or change of diagnosis. The new admissions presented totaled 393, while 161 re-examinations were done. Journals were reviewed at 42 sessions and 3 meetings were given over to a seminar, our psychologist, Miss Mary Roland, presenting Whitmer's book "Psychiatric Clinics for Children". In addition, 33 staff meetings were given over to discussion and reviews of papers presented at medical meetings, the members of the staff who attended these meetings summarizing the important presentations.

During the past year *six new buildings constructed by the General State Authority* were opened. Nurses' Home No. 5 was put into use December 23, 1940 and on the following

day the Home No. 2, formerly occupied by nurses, was turned over to women attendants. The ward building, third-floor dormitory quarters for these attendants were anything but satisfactory for a period of 29 years. Farm Colony No. 3 dormitory for 85 men patients, subsequently named the Dechheim Colony, was opened March 18, 1941, while the Convalescent, Girls' and Disturbed Women's Buildings were opened March 21st.

On the day the Building for Disturbed Women was opened a group of noisy, disturbed women was transferred there. It has been very interesting to watch the patients' reactions to their new surroundings and to note how quickly they adapted themselves to an entirely new routine. This building has a cafeteria and in a very short time all of the women patients adjusted themselves by getting their trays and forming in line to get their food. There was very little noise in the cafeteria and only one patient refused to cooperate. This patient would take her diet if the nurses set up a tray for her and placed it on the table. Many of the patients before their transfer had not occupied themselves usefully in any way, but since have taken an interest in some type of work.

So many of the patients have made the remark that they enjoy the small dormitories for sleeping. Other patients have mentioned the pictures on the walls. All the patients seem to enjoy the showers and they undress downstairs and take a shower before going upstairs to bed. The charge nurse states that if for some reason they do not get a shower at night it seems rather difficult to get them to bed. The patients all enjoy the open-air porches and there has been very little destruction in the building since it was opened. The graduate nurses and attendants assigned to that building are very happy in their work and have repeatedly stated that it is a pleasure to work with a smaller group of patients where they can take more interest in the patients' needs and welfare.

In general, the opening of the Disturbed Women's Building, has been a distinct help in the management of our patients, it being possible to get a considerable number of disturbed women away from the main group. They have a park in the woods distant from roads where curious visitors who formerly gazed at them cannot now do so.



Activities at the former Farm Colony No. 1 for twenty patients were essentially the same as in previous years. However, Colonies No. 2 and No. 3 no longer exist as such, and the patients from these buildings were transferred to the new *Dechheim dormitory* on March 18th. The building is spacious, modernly equipped, and contains everything that adds to the comfort and pleasure of the patients. We have also transferred there a total of 47 patients from the men's prolonged service. The number of patients there now is below the total number originally assigned to the unit, since it has been necessary to return some to the hospital wards for such reasons as escape precautions, fire precautions, medication, or surgical treatment. We have endeavored to place in the dormitory patients who are physically fit, capable of doing general farm work, and above all, patients who will benefit by such treatment. It must be remembered also that restrictions there are far less and not all patients can be trusted with the freedom of open fields. Considering all these difficulties, patients were taken from the wards, mostly past middle-age, fairly tidy, and in fair physical condition, and in most instances patients who refused to work. With the change of environment excellent results were achieved. The record showed only six idle patients. Although the work is not the type that is gainful, it is occupational therapy which could not be attained previously.

For a long time, dining room facilities had been needed. The congregate dining room was overcrowded, and for this reason uncooperative patients could not be given individual care. With the opening of the patients' cafeteria on March 20th, the dining room became less congested. Many patients were taken from the wards and given conspicuous places in the dining room, where they could be watched. This saved tedious and time-consuming transportation of food to the wards and effected normal dining environment. Patients soon became accustomed to cafeteria eating and out of confusion came order, silence, and speed. We believe the cafeteria to be an added comfort and pleasure to patients, as well as a source of therapy since some delight in doing things for themselves.

*Re-naming Farm Colony Units and Farms:* For some time the matter of naming our Weaversville farm land acquisitions

taking into account the early history of the territory had been discussed. However, on April 11, 1941 the Board of Trustees passed a resolution that our three colonies at Weaversville should be re-named.

Our colony development lies in the historic "Irish Settlement", and adjoining our formerly so-called Colony No. 1 there still remains the original Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Church. This church dates back to 1731 and in the nearby cemetery are buried early American heroes.

Historical interests in connection with this Colony No. 1 center especially around Jane Horner, who according to the inscription on the marker unveiled by the Northampton County Historical Association in 1931, was "killed and scalped by savage Indians near this site in the year 1763".

The Colony No. 3 has been known locally as Dechheim, as for many years the tract was owned by the Dech family. The name "Dechheim" appealed to us as the word "heim" signifies "home". It is here that our new dormitory for 85 men patients is located.

Colony No. 2 has recently been designated the Deschler Farm, for the former long-time owners. Patients are no longer located here and therefore it is being called a farm, to distinguish same from colonies where patients live.

Although our other farm has been locally known as the Dreisbach place, it seemed appropriate to perpetuate the name of Brown, prominent in the history of Northampton County and since this farm had been in the said family for many years, we have subsequently called it the Brown Farm.

Accordingly, it was agreed that following the date of the resolution by the Board of Trustees, the colony development should be divided into the Horner Colony, Dechheim Colony, Deschler Farm and the Brown Farm, respectively.

*Psychiatric Institute:* This service was enlarged by the opening of the Convalescent Building on March 21, 1941. This caused an increase of bed capacity amounting to 68 beds, evenly divided between men and women. A total of 42 patients was transferred to the new building on the opening day. While it is too early to evaluate the effects of this new building upon the entire service, nevertheless some have already been



noted. It has definitely relieved the overcrowding in the men's admission building, while the relief it afforded the women's service was quickly compensated by new admissions.

The effect of the convalescent unit upon the patients who are transferred there is most gratifying. Being an "open ward" relieves much of the tension caused by the locked doors on other wards. The modern equipment, freedom of movement and the social interchange adds much toward contentment and better mental hygiene atmosphere. Of the original transfers, all but seven women have adjusted themselves well and some have since been furloughed. Most of the patients are assigned to some occupation outside the building while others have taken advantage of the occupational therapy facilities in the building. A recreational program for this unit has been sponsored with the aid of the various other departments. One evening a month is devoted to a social event. The program for this is planned and carried out entirely by the patients themselves.

Unfortunately for the men's service, increasing difficulties have been encountered with the ward program largely due to the frequent change of men attendants. This has no doubt been caused by the current national defense program.

During the year the movement in population was as follows :

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients in Psychiatric Institute June 1, 1940	72	86	158
Number of admissions from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941 .....	100	106	206
Number transferred from Children's Institute from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.....	2	1	3
Number transferred from the prolonged services from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.....	4	2	6
Number transferred to the prolonged services from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941.....	42	25	67
Number under treatment May 31, 1941.....	71	87	158
Changes in population :			
Furloughs to homes .....	60	94	154
Furloughs to county homes .....	1	3	4
Escaped .....	2	1	3
Discharged .....	3	2	5
Deaths .....	2	5	7

Of the total admissions, 34 patients, namely 13 men and 21 women, were re-admissions, representing 16 per cent of

the total. Nine men and 21 women were returned from furlough in the course of the year.

There seems to be an increasing tendency for patients to report at the hospital rather than to the mental health clinics. The choice might speak for the desire of the patient to maintain a continued patient-physician relationship even though some may have a projected resentment toward the hospital itself.

*Hydrotherapy:* This form of therapeutic treatment is being used extensively. There has been an improvement in the temperature-pressure relationship of the continuous baths since the installation of the new pressure pumps.

The following report is the record of treatments administered in the Institute for Children:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of patients treated:			
Neutral baths .....	9	17	26
Therapeutic packs .....	0	11	11
Tonic hydrotherapy .....	0	0	0
Number of treatments given to above:			
Neutral baths .....	24	117	141
Number of hours in neutral baths ..	78	584	662
Therapeutic packs .....	0	365	365
Number of hours in therapeutic packs .....	0	1,465	1,465
Tonic hydrotherapy .....	0	0	0

The hydrotherapy report for the psychiatric institute group is as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients treated:			
Neutral baths .....	90	301	391
Therapeutic packs .....	37	138	175
Tonic hydrotherapy .....	154	0	154
Number of treatments given to above:			
Neutral baths .....	2,606	3,935	6,541
Number of hours in neutral baths.	27,136	43,585	70,721
Number of hours in therapeutic packs .....	1,720	22,150	23,870
Tonic hydrotherapy .....	5,977	0	5,977

The following treatments were given on the prolonged services:

Number of patients treated:	Men	Women	Total
Neutral baths .....	230	401	631
Therapeutic packs .....	57	280	337
Tonic hydrotherapy .....	58	0	58
Number of treatments given to above:			
Neutral baths .....	4,376	6,314	10,690
Number of hours in neutral baths..	30,422	61,778	92,200
Therapeutic packs .....	210	1,672	1,882
Number of hours in therapeutic packs .....	1,260	15,666	16,926
Tonic hydrotherapy .....	476	0	476

*Institute for Boys and Girls:* Prolonged periods of psycho-therapeutic interviews with the psychiatrist were provided for 27 children, a few more than during preceeding years. The prospect of an increasing child population intensifies the great need for more of this kind of therapy and for this method of applying it.

In addition to the conference method of studying cases with nurses, attendants and teachers, seminar discussions of childhood psychiatric problems were found to be a necessity, particularly because of the increasing employee turnover. These conferences and seminars were augmented by reading assignments to nurses and attendants of psychiatric literature applicable to children. We hope in this way to stimulate the therapeutic point of view of the Institute for Children. Similar work for teachers is in prospect.

In view of the extent of individualized and special educational help required by the children, we are planning to enlarge the teaching and psychological staff. The need for this had already been established and known from the past years of study made by our teachers, psychologist, and student assistants in psychology and remedial teaching activities. An assistant psychologist and an additional primary school teacher are to be added to the staff before the fall term begins.

During the year, we were confronted with simultaneous epidemics of measles and la grippe, concurrent with epidemics of same in the community. Measles was introduced by a child who had been on visit to his home in Allentown. In all, eight children contracted measles. Although several of the children were very ill, the only complications were bilateral suppurating otitis media, excellently recovered in one case, and

permanent aggravation of a chronic catarrhal deafness in another.

On March 21, 1941 the new three-storied building for 72 girls was opened for occupancy. This gave us separate buildings for girls and boys and afforded opportunity for extending the age of admittance to that of older children. Furthermore, it enabled us to arrange a necessary re-classification of the children so that the adolescent groups can now have living quarters separated from those of younger children. The former combined building for both boys and girls is now occupied by boys only, thereby enabling us to classify them in the same manner as the girls. The actual and potential irritations between younger and adolescent children are thus eliminated, adding to the comfort of the children in each group.

*Children's Unit:* During the fiscal year the movement of population was as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of patients in the Children's Institute Group June 1, 1940.....	37	22	59
Number of admissions to Children's Institute Group from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941 .....	21	16	37
Number of patients in the Children's Institute Group May 31, 1941 .....	40	26	66
Changes in Population:			
Furloughed to homes.....	9	3	12
Discharged .....	5	2	7
Escaped .....	5	1	6

*Psychological Department:* The greater part of the work of this department is being concentrated on the juvenile patients in the Children's Institute. A lesser amount of time is given to the examination of adult patients in the hospital, teaching of student nurses, and attendance at the five diagnostic clinics and the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic.

Each new admission to the Children's Institute is given a complete psychological examination to contribute towards our understanding the child in relation to his adjustment. In many instances abnormal behavior is related to intellectual



limitations or superiorities. In other cases the children have been misplaced in school and our psychological studies assist in making an adjustment from a pedagogical standpoint. Thirty-five new children have been examined upon admission this year. In general the admissions have been of a somewhat higher intellectual calibre than in the previous year. Forty-nine children were re-examined at yearly intervals from former examinations. On various occasions special school tests were given at the request of the teachers.

School tests were given in September, 1940 and again in May, 1941 at the end of the school year. The results give some indication of the progress of each child and present data for the selection of remedial cases. The Metropolitan Achievement tests were used this year, these being the same as those used in the Allentown School District. The examination results are analyzed, then interpreted and discussed with the school teachers, and suggestions made as to what type of academic approach is indicated in school.

The psychologist visits the school rooms periodically, this being felt essential to the understanding of each child's academic difficulties. This has been too much neglected, as has some of the remedial work, because the pressure of work has become considerably increased. Our more recent admissions have shown an extraordinary amount of academic difficulty in special subjects. Not being able to reach all these children individually not only increases the teacher's problems but unnecessarily retards the child's advancement. To help to correct this situation, we are considering giving some group remedial work this coming school year. This method has met with some success in the schools of large cities. However, we anticipate that our problem will be greatly alleviated by the personnel increase, which is actually indicated by the present number of patients at the Children's Institute.

Twenty-eight children have been carried at one time or another for remedial work in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Some cases were given remedial work during the summer, others have been carried over a period of six or eight months. Some children are seen twice a week and others practically daily, depending on the severity of the problem and the

child's interest. It is not infrequent for a child to recognize his or her school problems and ask for assistance. Three older children from the adult service have been seen for assistance in high school subjects, these children attending the local junior high school. A considerable amount of the remedial work has had to be relegated to the student psychologist.

The results of the group school tests have been encouraging, inasmuch as they have reflected considerable improvement in general reading ability, particularly with the younger children. We feel this has occurred through the joint efforts of this department and the teacher of the primary children.

Staff physicians referred 78 adult patients for psychological examination. Many of these patients are psychotic or disinterested upon admission and re-examinations are necessary. The majority of these referrals are mentally deficient individuals, although a few are referred for vocational guidance.

We have been fortunate in having the full time assistance of a psychologist-in-training, Mr. T. J. Keating, who was here from June 10, 1940 through to the end of the fiscal year. Previously we have had no student remain for a period of more than five months. The plan of extending the period of training over a longer time, has been advantageous to us. Even though the individual be well trained, it takes considerable time for him to become acclimated. For thorough work with the children it is essential that all of the personnel be familiar with the case histories and have some knowledge of the meaning of children's behavior. Too, it is difficult for our children to take on a new person and a less frequent change of personnel makes the adjustment situation a less difficult one.

The psychologist has continued to have classes with the affiliate nursing groups. This instruction totals approximately 60 lecture periods in Child Psychology, Mental Deficiency, and Normal Psychology.

During the year the department was represented at various professional meetings, including the annual joint meeting of the American Psychological Association and the American Association for Applied Psychology, at State College, Pa. The psychological intern represented the hospital at two of the meetings. Reports were made at staff conferences, and in



addition the book, "Psychiatric Clinics for Children", was reviewed by the psychologist over a period of several staff meetings.

An interest has been maintained in community education by clinical work, lectures, and in planning the program of the Child Study group of the local branch of the American Association of University Women.

*School Activities:* School activities were resumed on September 3, 1940, with 30 pupils in the first three grades and 28 in grades four to eight. Heretofore, the grades had been divided equally. In the beginning when the pupil load was more evenly divided this arrangement was satisfactory. However, with the preponderance of admissions being primary pupils a rearrangement was expedient. To that end the grades were divided into two groups, one teacher carrying the load customary for primary teachers, namely the first three grades, and the other teacher taking the intermediate grades and the 7th and 8th. Increased efficiency has been noted; however, the primary load is still heavy.

Reading is the most important subject of the primary grades. For several years, most of the pupils who were admitted were either unable to read at all or had a reading disability. To be able to correct a disability of any kind, an analysis of the difficulty is necessary. This, and the remedial work that follows, can be done best by individual teaching. The teaching of reading is a problem in any school situation. As evidence of this, there are many children presumably of second, third, and fourth grades, who come to the Allentown State Hospital unable to read a primer.

Since it is our aim to return these children to a normal life as soon as possible, the Pennsylvania State Course of Study is used as a guide and we attempt to arrive at the grade level of public school expectancy. Our means to that end are more varied than that permitted by the public school system with its vast numbers involved. Our analysis of each child can be more thorough and more searching. The health of each child is taken care of. The teacher knows the child gets adequate sleep, balanced diet and care for all physical wants. The psychologist determines the limits of the child's ability; and

the psychiatrist, the child's emotional difficulties. We learn from the social history what the pupil's life was before. Therefore, the teacher has her course scientifically charted for her relative to each individual student.

Even in the intermediate classes the pupils need much help in reading. Many books were read to gain experience in reading before history and geography could be taught as such.

The themes stressed in the higher grades for this year were discussions relative to "Democracy", "The Constitution of the United States", and "Pan-American Activities". On suitable occasions during the school term the results of these units were enjoyed by the entire school with extra activities and decorations. Added to this were the dramatization of required poems and classics.

The school library has been a source of pleasure for leisure time as well as a great help for the required work in the literature course. Some of the older girls have read all the books.

All eight members of the eighth grade class passed the final examinations with good averages. Three patients attended school in Allentown. One girl was in the 10th grade in Allentown High School. While she has made satisfactory scholastic progress, she has otherwise been rather unreliable. One boy had considerable difficulty with English, which may retard his further progress. He, as well as the girl student, received special tutoring from the psychological assistant.

The affiliate student nurses again this year observed class work every Wednesday.

Sunday School activities were continued as previously through the kind cooperation of Rev. Warren C. Heinly and Rev. Joseph L. Mathis.

*Physical Education and Recreation Department:* The program schedule for the past year parallels those of previous years. The children's program followed the outline of the State Department of Education. Fall sports such as soccer, football, speed ball, and kick ball were presented on the playground. An attempt was made to keep the children active in the fresh air as long as the weather permitted. Nature hikes and walks on the grounds were held during the fall and spring, and sledding and snow games provided outdoor activities in

the winter. Indoor winter sports were of the usual type, including basketball, folk dancing, rhythms, and formal and heavy apparatus drills.

Increasing demonstration and eliminating, as much as possible, verbal description has improved class response in formal activities. Greater interest can be created and more demonstrative teaching can be included when student nurses, attendants, and the teacher actively participate in the games.

A group of adult patients showed keen interest in the program of active games, especially basketball, volley ball, deck tennis, etc. The less active adults enjoyed medicine ball tossing, checkers, bean bag games, quoits, and other relatively quiet games.

A new phase of the program this year was the recreation for the patients in the Convalescent Building. This consisted of evening entertainment with the men and women participating as a group. The activities included bowling, hikes, and games and contests in the gymnasiums and on the playground.

The May Day Program was presented in the auditorium on May 16, 1941, covering the activities learned during the school year, and included a processional, the crowning of the queen, and a program of dances, drills, and chorus and solo numbers. Two new and outstanding features of the evening were acrobatic tumbling and a lighted club drill.

Dances have been held once a month in the auditorium beginning with the Hallowe'en Party and Dance. This year an orchestra had been engaged and an expression of greater enjoyment over former years was given by those who attended. A half-hour instruction period in both social and square dancing conducted by the physical education director preceded each dance. An improvement in the conduct of the patients was the result of a very strict attitude by those who supervised.

Twice a month student nurses and occupational therapy students observed and participated in class work. During these observation periods, the students were given the aims and objectives of the program and a demonstration of how they were reached.

A program of recreation for the nurses was also scheduled and greatly enjoyed by them. It consisted of roller skating, swimming, tournaments, and games and parties.

*Music Department:* We have had the largest chorus this year that we have ever had, especially in the bass section. They have all been cooperative as usual and have done excellent work. The men are more observing in their interpretation than the women. The acapello singing of the entire group has definitely improved. A group from the chorus continues to visit the bed patients in the various buildings, singing request numbers and familiar songs. Special hymns were sung on Good Friday, and Easter and Christmas carols were heard as usual.

Community singing has been conducted on Thursday afternoons as before, in the hospital auditorium. A group of about three hundred men and women attend. Familiar songs and request numbers are sung. Each ward continues to have its theme song for dismissal, thereby relieving congestion at the doors. Although we have not had any outside talent during the year, the chorus and organist have presented special numbers upon various occasions.

We were fortunate this year in obtaining the services of Mr. Louis Donchez as orchestra leader and instructor in various instruments. The improvement of this group has been consistent and their renditions on the various occasions throughout the year were delightfully received.

Special attention has been given to patients who have desired organ, piano, and vocal lessons. In addition, the director of the music department has continued children's classes in public school music, including sight reading, theory, rhythm band, and music appreciation.

The following statistics show the schedule of work covered by this department during the past year :

Type	No. Participating
Piano .....	25
Vocal .....	15
Chorus .....	130
Community Singing .....	Av. 300 monthly
Ladies' Trio .....	4
Men's Quartet .....	8
Mixed Quartet .....	8
Ladies' Chorus .....	90
Men's Chorus .....	40
Bed Patients .....	Av. 200 monthly
Dramatics .....	24
Monthly Dances .....	Av. 175 monthly
Orchestra .....	10



As previously, the various musical groups participated in the outstanding events of the year, including a concert in June, 1940 for the farm colony patients; chorus for the Labor Day celebration; the Christmas cantata pantomime and caroling; May Day Program; the reception in the Convalescent Building; Nurses' Alumnae Second Annual Home-Coming Day, and others.

Special mention should be made of the reception held in the Convalescent Building on May 19, 1941. This was a delightful evening of entertainment given to the members of the staff. The entire program was planned and presented by the patients themselves, who were gratified at the commendation they received for their efforts.

Six pianos have been donated to the hospital, for which we are indeed grateful. They have been distributed where they were most needed. We have also purchased three fairly good, second-hand pianos and two new Lester consoles.

In this department also the affiliate student nurses and occupational therapy students were required to observe classes and attend lectures, followed by an examination in music therapy.

*Occupational Therapy Department:* The personnel of the department had one change during the year, as one of the aides left to take charge of the Occupational Therapy department in an Indiana hospital. The number of trained workers totals eight.

Twenty-three students from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy have received training in this department, in addition to the 168 affiliate nurses, who were assigned to the shops for a two weeks' period. Included in this two weeks' assignment was a three-hour period each in the Music and Physical Education departments, consisting of one lecture with the rest of the time devoted to demonstration.

The craft work in the shops has been continued much the same as previously. Holidays and special activities call for extra table decorations. At Christmas the motif throughout was peasant, the year before Victorian. This creates much interest as the decorations are distributed to the various shops to be made.

During the year the women's shops did much work for the Red Cross, such as dresses, woolen skirts, baby layettes, pajamas, bed-shirts, etc. The social appeal of the work meant much to the ladies. With cold weather many of the women became interested in taking up knitting while waiting their turn in the beauty therapy department. In this manner about thirty sweaters were made for the Red Cross.

In the summer months the various groups assist with harvesting and cleaning the vegetables out-of-doors. Those not thus occupied have taken a great pride in a small garden of flowers. In the work with the children, classes are divided in four groups as in other years, and the work is dovetailed with the playground and other activities.

The shops in the newly opened buildings have been put into operation. Most of the ladies in the Convalescent Building work outside the building, but there are eight who go to the shop and work during the day. They are eager to work and manage by themselves. An Occupational Therapy aide spends one hour daily with them to look after their needs and give directions for the next day.

Tea parties and other diversions at regular intervals have been greatly enjoyed by the patients. The monthly dances for the patients are orderly and most enjoyable. The spirit of the affairs seems to have improved since we have been engaging an orchestra.

The printing press in the shop in the Convalescent Building was put into operation during May, 1941. Three days of instruction were given the director and her assistant relative to type setting and the operation of the various equipment. Two patients have also been taught to operate the press.

*Children's Library:* During May the children's library was moved to the new Girls' Building, and at present a check-up and repair program is in progress.

*Adult Library:* This library also is undergoing a complete check-up. New catalogs are being made up and books are being repaired. This work will be completed by September 1st.

*Special Examinations: Ophthalmology:* Drs. Peters and Ryan, ophthalmological consultants from Philadelphia, exam-



ined a total of 67 patients and 18 employees during the year. Refraction and prescription for glasses were provided for 51 patients and the 18 employees. Among the conditions found other than the refractive errors were cases of optic atrophy, choroiditis, cataract, conjunctivitis, amblyopias, fundic vascular degenerations.

*Basal Metabolism:* Four patients and four employees received fourteen basal metabolic tests. In the instance of one patient, a man, manic depressive, basal metabolic rate determinations were utilized as follow up to thyroidectomy for hyperthyroidism. The remainder of the tests were made for diagnostic study.

*Cardiology and Electrocardiography:* A total of 234 tracings were taken during the past fiscal year in accordance with the following distribution :

	Men	Women	Total
Patients .....	120	97	217
Employees .....	9	8	17

Of these, 115 tracings included a special study of 41 patients who have received artificial fever therapy. Electrocardiograms were done prior to the administration of the fever treatments, as well as after six and twelve treatments, respectively. The findings of each case were tabulated. The following are some of the observations :

By diagnostic distribution :

	Men	Women	Total
Psychosis with Syphilitic Meningo-Encephalitis	20	11	31
Dementia Praecox .....	5	4	9
Undiagnosed Psychosis .....	1	0	1

Findings based upon 37 completed cases :

Conduction Time	(P-R Interval)	QRS Interval
No Change .....	16	18
Prolonged .....	11	9
Shortened .....	10	10

P wave changes occurred in 11 instances and T wave changes in 10.

So far as it could be learned from this study, fever treatment does not essentially alter the electrocardiographic findings in sufficiently large percentage to make it significant.

During the past fiscal year a rotary converter was acquired which permitted the use of the electrocardiograph on many of

the wards. This has permitted the taking of tracings on patients who could not have been transported to the electrocardiographic room without considerable risk. All electrocardiograms are now mounted in duplicate on colored cards. One of them becomes part of the patient's record, while the other is filed in the electrocardiographic room. The multicolored cards permit classification according to the various pathological findings.

The tracings are taken by the physical therapy technicians and are interpreted by Dr. Lindenfeld. Dr. George D. Geckeler continued his capacity as consultant. The development of this department as well as the sponsoring of research activities were under his guidance.

*Ear, Nose, and Throat Examinations:* A total of 1,084 patients and employees were given ear, nose, and throat examinations. This group was made up of 475 men and 609 women.

*Dental Health Program:* As previously we have had two non-resident dentists affiliated with the hospital, namely Dr. Frank Diefenderfer and Dr. Dixon J. Herwig. Each one is on duty two mornings weekly. The hospital also maintains a resident hygienist, who is assisted by a dental hygiene interne. We had one interne during the year who served from August 19, 1940 to May 3, 1941.

At regular intervals every patient is examined and has his or her teeth cleaned by the hygienist. Every patient when admitted is checked over in like manner. After a thorough prophylaxis, when further dental work is necessary, a thorough examination is made and a report of the estimated cost of the work is sent to the relatives or guardian of the patient. All necessary dental services are completed for the patients whenever the cost is carried by the guardian or the State. The service rendered to the patient is complete, restoring the function of the teeth. This helps to improve the patient's health due to better digestion. Dental health is very important in eliminating infections, and this is vital to physical and mental health.

Patients who are bedfast and unable to be brought to the dental clinic are given dental care on the ward by the dentist.

The work of the dentists covered various treatments. Those numbering the greatest are as follows:

	Men	Women
Examinations .....	194	342
Extractions .....	113	490
Fillings .....	78	751
Gum and Toothache treatments .....	83	48

Together with the aid of the dental hygiene interne, the hygienist completed the following work:

Prophylactic cases .....	2,831
Cold Quartz treatments .....	157
Gum treatments .....	268
Toothache treatments .....	64

*Homeopathic Prescriptions:* During the fiscal year there were 4,185 new homeopathic prescriptions and 18,355 refills, making a total of 22,540 prescriptions for patients and employees. This is a decided increase over the number of prescriptions for the previous year. Of the 160 different homeopathic remedies, the following 70 were most frequently used:

	Times		Times
1. Gelsemium .....	385	36. Arsenicum Iodatum .....	24
2. Belladonna .....	301	37. Lycopodium .....	22
3. Allium Cepa .....	281	38. Kali Bichromicum .....	20
4. Bryonia .....	269	39. Cantharides .....	20
5. Causticum .....	250	40. Spigelia .....	20
6. Nux Vomica .....	190	41. Sticta Pulmonaria .....	19
7. Arsenicum Album .....	117	42. Anacardium .....	17
8. Chininum Arsenicosum ..	115	43. Euphrasia .....	17
9. Mercurius Iodatus Rub. ..	112	44. Glonoine .....	17
10. Hepar Sulphuris .....	103	45. Mercurius Corrosivus ....	17
11. Pulsatilla .....	96	46. Mephitis .....	17
12. Aloe .....	85	47. Hamamelis .....	16
13. Rhus Tox. ....	84	48. Phytolacca .....	15
14. Ferrum Phos. ....	73	49. Kali Muriaticum .....	15
15. Antimonium Tartaricum .	62	50. Kali Iodatum .....	15
16. Colocynthis .....	59	51. Sulphur Iodatum .....	15
17. Aconite .....	54	52. Ipeccacuanha .....	14
18. Guaiacum .....	53	53. Kali Carbonicum .....	14
19. Rumex Crispus .....	49	54. Mercurius Iodatus Flavus. .	14
20. Sulphur .....	49	55. Mercurius Biniodatus .....	14
21. Arnica .....	49	56. Carbo Vegetabilis .....	14
22. Apis Mellifica .....	47	57. Cimicifuga Racemosa ....	13
23. Phosphorus .....	44	58. Veratrum Album .....	13
24. Eupatorium Perfoliatum .	43	59. Sepia .....	12
25. Mercurius Vivus .....	40	60. Drosera .....	12
26. Sanguinaria .....	40	61. Ignatia .....	12
27. Viburnum .....	40	62. Magnesia Phosphorica ...	12
28. Alfalfa .....	33	63. Stramonium .....	11
29. Hydrastis .....	32	64. Baryta Carb. ....	11
30. Natrum Muriaticum .....	29	65. Camphor .....	11
31. Crataegus .....	29	66. Argentum Nitric .....	11
32. Spongia .....	28	67. Hyoscyamus .....	11
33. Capsicum .....	28	68. Silicea .....	11
34. Colchicum .....	25	69. Veratrum Viride .....	10
35. China .....	24	70. Lachesis .....	10

*Special Therapy: Diabetes:* At present we have 29 cases of diabetes made up of 26 patients, namely 16 women and 10 men, and 3 employees, namely 1 woman and 2 men. A good percentage of this number are controlled by dietary methods, while in some instances it is also necessary for them to receive insulin. Cooperation as a rule is good and the patients, some of whom are employed, are comfortable and their physical condition is satisfactory. There is one woman who receives Protamin Zinc insulin in addition to the special diet. In the case of one of the men employees, his cooperation recently has been only fair, with the result that minor infection ensued. This was cured uneventfully, although at present his diabetes is not controlled.

*Tuberculosis:* At the close of the fiscal year we had a total of 27 active cases of tuberculosis in the pavilions, made up of 25 women and 2 men. In addition, 32 were recorded as arrested, or quiet cases, namely 18 women and 14 men. We have 92 patients in the preventorium group, 60 women and 32 men. During the year six patients succumbed to tuberculosis.

Therapy in active cases consists of ultra-violet radiation, rest, high caloric diet with necessary minerals and vitamins, the latter two often being given separately in substantial doses, and the indicated homeopathic remedy.

*Anti-Luetic Therapy:* This type of treatment was carried on in essentially the same manner as in previous years. Treatment consisted of pyretotherapy and chemotherapy. Drugs used were tryparsamide, thiobismol, mercury succinamide, neoarsphenamine, red iodide of mercury, potassium iodide, and sulpharsphenamine.

Patients who were luetic but not diagnosed psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis and who had not been previously treated received alternate courses of thiobismol and neoarsphenamine. Cases of psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis were treated with alternate courses of tryparsamide and thiobismol. Wherever possible, medications were begun at the time of fever therapy and continued vigorously through-



out the year, even after some patients had been furloughed and at times after discharge. Protracted cases, that is patients who had been hospitalized for years and have had much treatment but retained positive serology, or in the presence of negative serology with continued symptoms, receive a course of treatment each year. Mercuric succinamide, red iodide of mercury, and potassium iodide were used when other drugs were not tolerated and where other drugs had been given over long periods of time and results were not gratifying. Recent cases are treated continuously and a large number of the old cases are treated alternately.

In addition to hospital cases, several former patients returned periodically for treatment. Furloughed patients are treated by their family physicians or at hospital clinics.

Generally speaking, the physical condition of our luetic patients is good. Many of them are employed and very few of them are bed patients because of symptoms attributed to latent syphilis.

*Physical Therapy:* The physical therapy department continued to function under the direction of Dr. Harry F. Hoffman, Clinical Director, with the assistance of Dr. Rossman, two technicians and two attendants. The following is a summary of the activities of this department:

#### SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS

Ultra Violet .....	5,394
Fever Therapy .....	489
Short Wave .....	1,598
Diathermy .....	1,478
High Frequency Surgery .....	27
High Frequency Spray .....	6
Low Voltage .....	602
Massage .....	23
Zoalite .....	123
1000 Watt Lamp .....	78
Vibrator .....	37
Total .....	9,855

## FEVER THERAPY

Number of patients treated .....	44
Diagnosis :	
Arthritis .....	2
Dementia Praecox, catatonic .....	3
Dementia Praecox, paranoid .....	3
General Paresis .....	34
Syphilis .....	2
Cases improved .....	40
Cases unimproved .....	2
Cases being treated .....	2
Gained weight .....	16
Lost weight .....	23
Weight unchanged .....	3
Men cases treated .....	29
Women cases treated .....	15

## HIGH COLONIC IRRIGATIONS

Cases treated .....	138
Number of treatments .....	1,311
Number of out cases .....	2
Number of employees .....	7
Number of patients .....	129

A total of 630 cases were treated by physical therapy, covering 114 different diagnoses. The most frequent were 50 cases of bronchitis, 38 of rhinitis, and 30 of sinusitis. Of the total number of cases, 452 are recorded as recovered, 167 improved and 11 unimproved.

In addition, *Roentgen deep therapy* was used in 150 cases, of which 85 recovered, 50 improved, and 15 remained unimproved. Out of the 52 different diagnoses, treatment for furuncles occurred most often. Superficial therapy was used in 111 instances, covering 28 diagnoses, treatment for furuncles again occurring more often than any other. Two cases remained unimproved, while 109 recovered.



## ROENTGEN DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Abdomen .....	4
G. U. Abdomen .....	2
Ankle .....	10
Arm .....	4
Chest .....	212
Coccyx .....	2
Colon .....	2
Dentals .....	67
Elbow .....	9
Fluoroscopic Examinations ....	29
Foot .....	13
G. I. Series .....	2
Hand .....	36
Head .....	16
Hip .....	13
Jaw .....	1
Kidneys with dye .....	1
Knee .....	10
Leg .....	4
Pelvis .....	5
Shoulder .....	14
Spine .....	8
Spleen .....	1
Wrist .....	25
Total .....	490

One interesting case of leukemia has been treated by Roentgen therapy, extremely small doses being given infrequently. The white count has been reduced from 125,000 and is held in the neighborhood of 25,000. In the meantime the patient has gained in weight and strength.

*New Equipment:* No new physical therapy equipment has been added during this year. The apparatus for the Convalescent and Children's Building have not arrived except for one colonic irrigation table in the Convalescent Building. A new dictating unit and a new transcribing Dictaphone have been received and put into operation. This will save time for both the physicians and the stenographic force.

## RESEARCH

*Autohemic Therapy:* This type of therapy was continued at intervals throughout the year when suitable cases were available. A total of 30 patients and 9 employees were treated for furunculosis or recurrent furunculosis. In addition, one woman was given autohemic injections for rheumatic fever. Whole blood was taken from the recipients and potentized to the third decimal and administered intravenously at body temperature. Each individual was given a series of ten treat-

ments consisting of one injection at weekly intervals. The results in all cases were good, but it is to be remembered that the indicated homeopathic remedy was prescribed additionally and other therapeutic measures were employed as well in conjunction with each of the cases.

*Metrazol*: A group of 23 women epileptic patients were selected for special study, some to be given the homeopathic preparation of Metrazol, others for controls. These treatments were started on February 10, 1940 and the 6X dilution was used until June 1, 1940 when it was changed to 30X. These treatments were discontinued in March, 1941. No improvement was noted in the severity or frequency of the convulsive seizures, and it was the opinion of the graduate nurses in charge of these patients that the seizures seemed to be more frequent and severe and the cyanosis more pronounced. The control group showed no change.

#### LABORATORY

The various procedures and tests performed in the laboratory during the year numbered 13,806. This is slightly less than the number for the previous year.

We had only a small number of postmortem examinations. Out of 77 deaths, permissions for postmortem examination were obtained in only 18, or 23.3 per cent.

Of the 404 admissions, 35 or 8.6 per cent had positive sérology for syphilis. There were 4.14 per cent who had positive spinal fluid findings indicative of Central Nervous System lues. As in previous years, Wassermann and Kahn tests were made on every newly admitted patient. We have more recently added the Eagle test to our serological tests for syphilis. It is a good confirmative test. In some cases we found the results in the spinal fluid more definite with this test than with the Kahn test.

Among the new admissions, there were 6 diabetics, or 1.47 per cent. The total number of diabetics on May 31, 1941 was 26, namely 14 women and 12 men. At the time, this was 1.5 per cent of our total patient population. Of these 12, or 46.15 per cent were diagnosed as schizophrenic; 6, or 23.07 per cent, as manic depressive; 2, or 7.8 per cent, as psychosis with cere-

bral arteriosclerosis; and 6, or another 23.07 per cent, as other psychoses.

During this year we vaccinated a large number of patients against small pox. The multiple pressure method was employed. We had many good "takes", and we continue our policy of re-vaccinating every seven years.

Schick tests were done on practically all new admissions. Those who showed susceptibility were immunized by one injection of 0.5 c.c. of alum precipitated refined diphtheria toxoid.

Erythrocyte sedimentation tests were done again on all patients suffering from tuberculosis and on those suspected of having tuberculosis. In many cases it was a good aid in the diagnosis of the activity, and the progress of the disease process.

All patients receiving fever treatment were tested as to their blood sedimentation rates. We carried out these tests at weekly intervals during the course of therapeutic hyperthermia. The tests were done during the fever-free intervals. We found that only about 15 per cent of our patients with paresis and neurosyphilis have normal sedimentation rates. In a number of cases leucocyte counts were done simultaneously in order to rule out acute infection. With very few exceptions the leucocyte counts and differential counts were normal in the presence of increased sedimentation rates. During the course of therapeutic fever combined with ultra-violet irradiation as given under the direction of Dr. H. F. Hoffman, Clinical Director, we observed a gradual rising of the sedimentation rate. Toward the end of the fever course the sedimentation rate tended to come down in many of the cases. About 60 per cent showed a further improvement in the sedimentation rate when examined several weeks or months after completion of the fever course. The stationary, or quiescent, cases of neurosyphilis or paresis show a more nearly normal sedimentation rate.

Once a month we examine our milk for bacterial counts, for gas producers and B. Coli. We take samples of milk at the dairy and in the various dining rooms. We found higher counts during the summer months, as may be expected in raw milk. A few samples showed counts about 50,000 per c.c. Gas

producers and B. Coli appeared in many samples during the summer months and early fall.

Water samples are examined at weekly intervals, also for bacterial counts, gas producers and B. Coli. Last summer we had a rather heavy contamination of the water with B. Coli in spite of chlorination. It seems that the chlorine that is added to the water at night evaporates rapidly during the day in the open reservoirs.

During this year we had two students from the Moravian College for Women in Bethlehem. They spent their fourth year of their college course in our laboratory for training in Medical Technology. The two students who completed their courses in our laboratory last year obtained positions as technicians in the Easton Hospital at Easton, Pa., and a private laboratory in Newark, N. J., respectively.

*Typhoid Fever:* We continue to have seven typhoid carriers, one man and six women. One of the women was subjected to a course of sulfanilamide treatment in the hope of curing her of the carrier state. However, she has continued to excrete typhoid bacilli. At the very end of this fiscal year one patient developed typhoid fever and another one soon afterwards. All patients who had had typhoid fever during our epidemic in 1937 were re-examined for the excretion of typhoid bacilli. No new carriers were detected. The source of infection in these two patients has not definitely been found. Most likely the infection can be traced to one of our carriers who presents a great problem for proper isolation due to her mental condition. However, since there were a few cases of typhoid in Allentown and vicinity at the same time, it is possible that our two patients acquired the infection from outside sources.

We immunize all our patients and employees against typhoid fever every two years by subcutaneous injections of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine. These two patients had received an immunizing course of typhoid vaccine less than two years previously.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES

Teaching activities to the junior class of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia covered a period of eighteen lectures on psychiatry, given weekly from February 11th to



April 8, 1941. Due to the illness of Dr. Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent, Dr. Harry F. Hoffman, Clinical Director, substituted in his stead, giving the students four lecture periods. A week of clinics, case studies, and ward walks were given to the senior medical students at Allentown from September 30th to October 4, 1940. Combined classes of Lehigh University and Lafayette College have been given ten instruction periods of ninety minutes each, the students being largely pre-medical. Seven other groups of students of Lehigh University classes in elementary psychology spent an afternoon at the hospital, they being given an orientation talk.

TALKS BY HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., Superintendent

DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
June 6, 1940	"History of the Mental Hygiene Movement"	Second Annual Home-Coming of Nurses' Alumnae, Allentown State Hospital
Oct. 10, 1940	"How Are You Judged"	Graduating Class, School of Nursing, Westborough State Hospital, Westborough, Mass.
Jan. 16, 1941	"Progress in Psychiatry"	Lehigh Valley Torch Club, Bethlehem
March 27, 1941	"Fifty Years of Hospital Progress"	Anniversary Dinner, Reading Homeopathic Hospital, Reading
March 31, 1941	"What the Christian Minister Should Know About Psychiatry"	Ministerial Association, Bethlehem
April 16, 1941	"Community Aspects of Psychiatry—Objectives and Attainments"	Roundtable discussion, Philadelphia State Hospital, Philadelphia

TALKS BY HARRY F. HOFFMAN, M.D., Assistant Superintendent

Sept. 25, 1940	"Involutional Psychoses and Their Treatment"	Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society, Hershey
Oct. 17, 1940	"Hahnemann as a Psychiatrist"	Pan-American Homeopathic Medical Association, Mexico
Nov. 13, 1940	"Child Psychiatry"	Parent-Teacher Association, Kutztown
Jan. 7, 1941	"Psychiatry and National Defense"	Exchange Club, Allentown
Feb. 3, 1941	"Diet and Psychiatry"	Lehigh Valley Dietetic Association, Allentown
April 10, 1941	"Results of Fever Therapy"	Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society, Allentown State Hospital
April 17, 1941	"Physical and Mental Health of Childhood"	Y. W. C. A., Bethlehem
April 24, 1941	"Psychiatry and National Defense"	Cedar Crest College, Allentown
May 7, 1941	"Mental Hygiene"	Perkiomen School, Perkiomen

DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
PUBLICATION—"Clinic on Encephalitis"—HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, March, 1941.		
TALKS BY E. M. BLEW, M.D., Senior Assistant Physician.		
Sept., 1940	"Mental Hygiene"	Carbon County Medical Society, Lehighton
Oct., 1940	"Mental Hygiene"	Mothers' Club, Catasauqua
TALKS BY A. LINDENFELD, M.D., Senior Assistant Physician		
Oct. 8, 1940	DISCUSSED PAPER "Psychiatric Aspects of Bromide Intoxication"	Tri-County Medical Society, Allentown State Hospital
April 23, 1941	"Mental Health and National Defense"	Business and Professional Women's Club, Allentown
TALKS BY M. ROSSMAN, M.D., Senior Assistant Physician		
April 10, 1941	"Childhood Psychoses: Therapeutic Problem"	Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society, Allentown State Hospital
JOINT PAPER BY M. ROSSMAN, M.D., and A. LINDENFELD, M.D.		
Sept. 26, 1940	"Psychiatric Aspects of Bromide Intoxication"	Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society, Hershey
PUBLISHED IN THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, February, 1940, 76:116-122		
TALKS BY ETHEL FRIEDMAN BUCHMAN, M.D., Pathologist		
Oct. 8, 1940	DISCUSSED PAPER "Psychiatric Aspects of Bromide Intoxication"	Tri-County Medical Society, Allentown State Hospital
April 10, 1941	DISCUSSED PAPER "Results of Fever Therapy"	Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society, Allentown State Hospital
TALKS BY MRS. HAZEL HOKAY, Certified Primary Teacher		
Sept., 1940	"Relation of Environment and School Behavior"	Parent-Teacher Association of Springfield Township, Passer, Pa.
Oct., 1940	"Education of a Teacher in a Psychiatric School"	Kutztown Alumnae, Bethlehem
Nov., 1940	"The Unique School—Allentown State Hospital School"	Parent-Teacher Association of Nockamixon School
TALKS BY MISS LOIS HANNAFORD, Director of Music		
May, 1941	DISCUSSED PAPER "Music Therapy"	Convention of Eastern Music Educators, Atlantic City, N. J.
TALKS BY MISS MARY C. ROLAND, Psychologist		
June 6, 1940	"The Role of the Psychologist at the Children's Institute"	Second Annual Home-Coming of Nurses' Alumnae, Allentown State Hospital
Nov. 19, 1940	"Today's Children, Tomorrow's Parents"	Hellertown Women's Club, Hellertown
Dec. 5, 1940	"Mental Hygiene in the Classroom"	Faculty of Madison School, Bethlehem
Dec. 11, 1940	"The Child Guidance Clinic and the School"	Faculties of Jefferson, Edgeboro, and Lafayette Schools, Bethlehem

DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Jan. 8, 1941	"The Child Guidance Clinic Approach to the Child"	Faculty of Nitschmann Junior High School, Bethlehem
Jan. 16, 1941	"The Child Guidance Clinic Approach to the Child"	Faculties of Penn and Monocacy Schools, Bethlehem
Feb. 13, 1941	"Emotional Problems of Children"	Faculty of Central School, Bethlehem
May 8, 1941	"Understanding the Adolescent Girl"	Faculty of Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem
TALK BY T. J. KEATING, Psychological Intern		
Feb. 25, 1941	"Growing Up"	Y. W. C. A., Allentown
TALKS BY MRS. MARJORIE LANDIS, Directress of Social Service Department		
June 6, 1940	"Case Work in a Psychiatric Hospital"	Second Annual Home-Coming of Nurses' Alumnae, Allentown State Hospital
June 12, 1940	"Child Guidance Clinic"	Bethlehem Women's Republican Club
Sept. 12, 1940	"Emotional Development of Children"	Alumnae of Cedar Crest College, Allentown
Sept. 17, 1940	"The Adolescent Age"	Mothers' Group, Salem-Reformed Church, Catasauqua
Sept. 24, 1940	"Child Guidance"	Y. M. C. A. Parents' Council, Allentown
Nov. 4, 1940	"Place of the Child Guidance Clinic in the Community"	Central Council of Parent-Teacher Association, Easton
Nov. 20, 1940	"Mental Hygiene in the School Room"	Faculty of Neiser School, Bethlehem
Nov. 27, 1940	"The Approach to Personality Difficulties in the School Child"	Faculties of Calypso, Fairview, and Higbee Schools, Bethlehem
Dec. 12, 1940	"Mental Hygiene in the Classroom"	Parent-Teacher Association, Easton
Jan. 9, 1941	"Mental Hygiene"	Faculties of Donegan and Packer Schools, Bethlehem
Jan. 9, 1941	"Mental Hygiene"	Central Council of Parent-Teacher Association, Easton
Jan. 13, 1941	"Adolescence"	Mothers' Group, Y.W.C.A., Easton
Jan. 15, 1941	"Mental Hygiene in the Classroom"	Faculty of Rosemont School, Bethlehem
Jan. 22, 1941	"The Approach to Personality Difficulties in the School Child"	Faculties of Lindbergh and Washington Schools, Bethlehem
Jan. 30, 1941	"Place of the Child Guidance Clinic in the Community"	Junior Welfare League, Bethlehem
Feb. 19, 1941	"Mental Hygiene in the Classroom"	Faculty of Broughal Junior High School, Bethlehem

The 24th Annual Tri-County Medical Society meeting was held at the hospital on October 8, 1940. At the gathering two papers were presented, namely "The Present Status of Shock Therapy in the Treatment of Mental Disease", by Dr. H. K. Petry, Superintendent of the Harrisburg State Hospital

with a discussion by members of his staff, and "Psychiatric Aspects of Bromide Intoxication". The latter paper was presented by Dr. M. Rossman, Senior Assistant Physician, and was discussed by Dr. A. Lindenfeld and Dr. Ethel F. Buchman, all members of our staff.

On April 10, 1941 the Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society held its first mid-year institution meeting at the Allentown State Hospital. The program was opened with a presidential address by Dr. Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent. Dr. Harry F. Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent, presented "Results of Fever Therapy", which paper was discussed by Dr. Ethel F. Buchman of Allentown and Drs. Joseph Hughes and Joseph Yaskin of Philadelphia. A second paper was presented by Dr. M. Rossman, entitled "Childhood Psychoses: Therapeutic Problem". Drs. Joseph Cammarata of Danville, Paul Holmer of Reading, Robert Israel of Warren, and Gerald Pearson of Philadelphia were the discussants.

*Medical Library:* On June 1, 1940 there were 2,695 books in the Medical Library; 866 of these were journals bound in book form. During the fiscal year 35 new books were added, making a total of 2,730 books. There are a large number of duplicate journals to be sent to the book exchange in New York and if cash can be obtained for them, more journals could be bound into book form.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE

*Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic:* Under the direction of Dr. Paul Holmer the Clinic was reopened in September, 1940. There was no change in personnel of staff members, who are Dr. Max Rossman, psychiatrist; Miss Mary C. Roland, psychologist; and Mrs. Marjorie Landis, directress of Social Service, all three being connected with this hospital.

The total number of cases given service this past year marks the most successful year in the history of the Clinic, with an increase of 40 per cent over last year. There were 99 new cases accepted this year in comparison with 60 during the year previous. In addition to the large number of new cases, 17 had been carried over. Of the 99 new cases, 61 were for diagnostic study and 38 for treatment or full service.

There were fourteen sources of referral. While the larg-



est source of referral is the Bethlehem School District, as might be expected, the second largest is directly from the parents. This is considered to be a most satisfactory trend since it shows that the parents themselves are willing to take the initiative and responsibility to secure help for their children. It shows a better recognition of the possibilities of mental hygiene in the community.

Of the difficulties for which cases were referred, we find that the highest incidence is that of school failure, with 65 cases. Of the remainder every possible type of behavior ordinarily encountered in Child Guidance Clinic practice is in evidence. It is these remaining cases which can benefit most from the full treatment services which the Clinic offers.

Educational services of the Clinic have been exceedingly active during the past year. A schedule of 21 talks was given by the members of the staff to various school and community groups in Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton. In addition there were twelve seminars on child guidance given at the Clinic quarters. These conferences were attended by social workers from Bethlehem and Easton. A total of 15 cooperative case conferences and 36 staff conferences were held at the Clinic. Approximately 67 written reports were sent out.

It was decided that the Clinic should continue to function with at least part of the professional staff during the summer months, thus providing service for a number of cases which have been on the waiting list for some time and which would otherwise have to wait several months longer before they could be taken on. Also, applications can be taken during the summer so that the Clinic can be operating with a full schedule when the director returns in the fall.

*Mental Clinics:* Clinics have been held at the following places throughout the year :

First Monday .....	Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown
Second Monday .....	St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem
Second Tuesday .....	Neighborhood House, Palmerton
Third Monday .....	Allentown General Hospital
Fourth Monday .....	Easton Hospital

Sixty such clinics were held during the year, being conducted under the direction of the Clinical Director, Dr. Hoffman, who was assisted by various members of the medical staff, the psychologist, and social workers. Cases seen were as follows :

FIRST VISITS			
	Adults	Children	Total
Furlough patients .....	71	1	72
Out patients .....	55	53	108
Discharged patients .....	2	0	2
Total .....	128	54	182

  

REVISITS			
	Adults	Children	Total
Furlough patients .....	299	18	317
Out patients .....	69	41	110
Discharged patients .....	3	0	3
Total .....	371	59	430

### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Social Service Department has continued with its staff of director and two case workers. In addition, during part of the year we had the aid of a student from the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, who was with us for one semester of field work training. It seems far more advantageous to have a student from a graduate school of social work who can be permitted to do actual case work rather than to do as we have in the past, namely take a student from an undergraduate college, who is unable to make a contribution to the agency. We had one change in personnel in this Department during the past year. On August 31, 1940 Miss Maude B. McMichael left our staff and the following day Miss Ann F. Stone, who had her training at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, filled the vacancy.

There has been an increase of 170 requests for service during the past year. With this, the average case load for each worker accordingly was increased by approximately 56 cases. Although this indicates an increased use of the department by the medical staff in requests for service, it also necessarily means there must be fewer follow-up visits to the furloughed patients.

The members of the Social Service Department have continued to give a lecture in social case work to the affiliate student nurses and occupational therapists. The material presented has to be very limited, however, as there is only one lecture hour to each group of students.

During this year we started a new method of handling pre-furlough requests. From experience it was found that

very often the family was making one plan for the patient while he had a desire for another. Therefore, we felt that it would be much more helpful to have the worker interview the patient in the office before making any home visit or interview with the relatives. This apparently works out much better and the patient has the feeling that he is being considered, that his wishes are given expression, and that he is not classified as incompetent to think or plan. To help the patient to have this feeling is in itself worthwhile.

The director of the department has been a member of the Case Study Group of the Community Council of Social Agencies in the city of Allentown and has regularly attended the meetings of the group. In addition, for three days she attended the meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association in New York City. In conjunction with the work of the Child Guidance Clinic, the director of the Social Service Department was asked to give a series of sixteen talks to various community groups in Bethlehem, Easton, and Allentown. Most of these talks were given to teachers in public schools that they might come to know more about the uses of mental hygiene within the classroom as well as being better able to interpret the kind of cases which might be referred to the Clinic.

From a statistical standpoint, the report of the Social Service Department is as follows:

#### REPORT OF CASE LOAD

Cases carried over from previous year.....	213
New cases added during the year.....	1,193
Cases closed during year.....	977
Cases carried over to next year.....	216

#### ANALYSIS OF CASE LOAD

Histories obtained .....	249
Pre-furloughs .....	94
Community adjustment of furlough patients .....	189
Pre-discharge visits .....	189
Post-discharge visits .....	12
Miscellaneous services for patients .....	247

### RESEARCH SURVEY OF COURT CASES

In September of 1939 the Social Service Department was requested to make a *research study* of all the court cases admitted to the hospital in accordance with Section 307 of the Mental Health Act of 1923 for observation, diagnosis and

treatment from the years 1924 to 1938, inclusive. In the annual report for the fiscal year 1939 to 1940 we presented the findings for the first ten-year period, that is 1924 to 1933, inclusive. We hereby submit the second part of this study covering the five year period 1934 to 1938, inclusive. During this second five-year period the greatest number of cases were admitted from Lehigh County, i.e. 99 cases; Northampton County had 54 admissions, Monroe 6, Berks 15, Bucks 3 and Carbon 5. This makes a total of 149 men and 33 women admitted on the 307 court order included in the percentages for this period.

In the comparison of the percentages for the whole study we find that in the ten-year period, 1924 to 1933, there was a much larger percentage of admissions diagnosed as "with psychosis". In the latter study the larger percentage of cases were diagnosed as "without psychosis" or as "mental defective". It might be interpreted from this that the courts in the various counties had come to understand the use of this type of court commitment so that they were no longer using it for seniles and other psychotic patients, but rather for the group of delinquents for whom it was originally intended.

In the five-year period 1934 to 1938 the largest percentage of admissions occurred in 1936, with 1934 having the second highest percentage. Diagnoses of men and women were about evenly divided. There were 36.3 per cent of the men listed as without psychosis and 31 per cent of the women; 36.1 per cent of the men and 32 per cent of the women were diagnosed as mentally defective; while 7 per cent of the men and 16 per cent of the women had a diagnosis of Psychopathic Personality.

In comparing age with year of admission this same trend of the use of the court order for a different type of case is again indicated. Whereas in the earlier ten-year period the largest number of admissions were over 40 years of age, in the last five-year survey the largest percentages were between the ages of 10 and 15 years of age. The same analysis in comparing "parentage with the year of admission" holds true for the whole 15-year period, the greatest percentage of both men and women being native born of native born parents; the second largest group that of native born of foreign born parents.



In contrasting the recidivism of cases in these two studies from the standpoint of diagnosis it seems that the majority of cases for the whole 15-year period made an adequate adjustment. In the 1934 to 1938 period there were 30.4 per cent males and 28 per cent of the females who were thus classified, against 24.7 per cent of the men and 24.7 per cent of the women in the 1924 to 1933 group. In this last period 10 per cent of the men later went to jail or reformatory while 20 per cent of the men in 1934 to 1938 group had a history of subsequent delinquency. For the women these figures would be 6.4 per cent in the first period and 6 per cent in the last period. The increase in this delinquency in the last five-year period might be somewhat accounted for by the higher percentage of cases diagnosed as psychopathic personality and mental defective in this group. On the other hand we find a larger percentage of the earlier group had subsequently been committed to psychopathic hospitals due to the larger number of psychotic individuals in this group of admissions.

In the first study 65.8 per cent of the men and 53.5 per cent of the women were single on admission while in the last study these figures are 78.6 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. This increase might be expected since the largest percentage of admissions in the 1934 to 1938 group were between 10 and 15 years of age while in the former study the largest percentage of admissions were over 40 years of age. Of the total number who were single on admission during this latter period 53.9 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the women remained single, at the time of this survey. In the earlier period, however, only 29.9 per cent of the men and 11.3 per cent of the women remained single. Of the total number who were single on admission in the former study 18 per cent of the men and 14.8 per cent of the women had married; 4 per cent men and 1.3 per cent women had made common-law adjustments; in the last study these figures are 3.2 per cent men and 27 per cent of the women had married; .7 per cent men and 3 per cent women had made a common-law marriage, while none were separated or divorced.

In the first study 40.8 per cent of the men and 15.3 per cent of the women were considered as employed after hospitali-

zation since they were either maintaining a family or supplementing the family income and in the latter study 32.7 per cent men and 9 per cent women were employed at some gainful occupation. In the last study 8.6 per cent of the men and 9 per cent of the women were considered as unemployable, while in the former study .4 per cent men and 4 per cent women were so classified. Some explanation for this might be found in the fact that we were able to locate a greater percentage of cases in the last study as well as the fact that we had in this group more individuals who were still under 18 years of age at the time of this survey.

We were requested to do a special analysis of those cases diagnosed as Psychopathic Personality dividing these cases into three groups: delinquent type includes those who have shown definite manifestations of an antisocial attitude even in childhood. The inadequate type describes those who have shown passively an inability to adapt themselves to the standards and demands of home and community. The emotionally unstable type is made up of cases who have shown some of the traits of the other two types but have not presented a distinct tendency. The main characteristic of this third group is emotional instability. We have in this five-year period a total of only 11 men and 5 women diagnosed as Psychopathic Personality. Statistically there is nothing outstanding about these cases from the standpoint of recidivism, delinquency, etc., except that they follow the trend indicated in the rest of the study. More men made an adequate adjustment than inadequate adjustment while more women were inadequately adjusted than had made an adequate adjustment. In classifying these 16 cases under the above headings we find that there were 6 men who might be classified as delinquent type, 5 as the emotionally unstable type, and none under the inadequate type of personality disorder; while two women could be classified as delinquent type, two as emotionally unstable type, and one as inadequate type. It must be understood, of course, that this division of the psychopathic personality cases into three types is a subjective evaluation by the individual making the interpretation based on findings in the social history and the results of the present study in regard to these cases. It would be impos-

sible to substantiate this diagnostic classification except by excerpts from the case record impossible to include in this summary.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

AFFILIATE STUDENTS

Number of students in School June 1, 1940 .....	43
Number of students admitted .....	165
Number of students completing .....	162
Number of students discontinuing .....	3
Number of students in School May 31, 1941 .....	43

Admitted from the individual schools as follows:

Allentown General .....	49
Western Pennsylvania .....	48
St. Luke's, Bethlehem .....	28
Mt. Sinai .....	22
Brownsville .....	10
Pottstown .....	8

The affiliate program has been enriched in an effort to integrate the theoretical and practical experience. Ward conferences have been most helpful and have resulted in acquiring a much better concept of psychiatric nursing. There has been renewed effort to foster an active guidance program for the students resulting in a more favorable healthy attitude. The interviews of the affiliate students with the head nurses at the termination of each service have been very constructive and have opened new avenues of interest in the care of the mentally ill.

Due to the increase in our graduate nursing personnel more individualized nursing care may be given with proper guidance.

New books have been added to the library, systematically indexed and catalogued. Student assignments in the form of behavior studies, case studies, and symptom charts evidence the acquisition of new knowledge from the proper use of reference material. We anticipate increasing the number of volumes of books in the library with the hope of enriching our source material. There have also been added periodical nursing and psychology magazines.

The recreational program for the affiliate students has been continued throughout this year. Although they have enjoyed a variety of activities, our future program will be

improved by the use of our large, modern swimming pool. Here students will be taught the various swimming strokes, diving, and group aquatic activities.

In maintaining a good nursing service we have tried to impart knowledge to our graduate and affiliate nurses, by fostering analytical thinking, and revealing the need of facing the situation creatively, intelligently and thought-provokingly. Our educational program has been well rounded in the past year. We have felt in some measure the reaction of the present trend in defense programs. Our nursing personnel has been fairly stable, although a number of our staff has gone into the Army and Navy nursing service.

Staff conferences including the administrators, supervisors, and head nurses have been conducted weekly throughout the year. Here discussions were held on current ward problems, the professional and sociological trends in nursing as affected by the international situation, curricula for affiliate students, and reports on periodicals and research articles.

In accordance with plans made a year previous, the Alumnae Group held its *Second Annual Home-Coming Day* here at the hospital on June 6, 1940. An educational program was held in the morning, at which time the Superintendent gave the "History of the Mental Hygiene Movement". Miss Helen M. Edgar, Directress of Nurses, spoke about "Emotional Hygiene Guidance for Students in Universities", following which Mrs. Marjorie Landis and Miss Mary C. Roland addressed the group on the subjects of "Activities of the Hospital Social Service Department" and "Activities of the Hospital Psychologist", respectively. "Summation of Emotional Hygiene Activities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" was given by Miss K. Frances Cleave, Nursing Consultant for the Department of Welfare.

Many of our graduate staff nurses are pursuing general and nursing educational courses at Muhlenberg College and extension work of the University of Pennsylvania.

*Men's Ward Service:* It is interesting to note the large increase in the turnover of personnel on the men's ward service during the past year. The highest turnover on record since the opening of the hospital in 1912 was during the year 1926-



1927. The following tabulation gives account of the records as of May 31 in the years noted:

1927.....	209	1934.....	20
1928.....	135	1935.....	18
1929.....	83	1936.....	13
1930.....	85	1937.....	40
1931.....	49	1938.....	31
1932.....	19	1939.....	33
1933.....	16	1940.....	39
		1941.....	111

Analyzing the 111 attendants who left the service during the past year, 70 left without notice, 17 were discharged, 20 resigned, and 4 were drafted into Army service. The month showing the greatest turnover was May, 1941, when 12 left without notice, 2 were drafted and 3 discharged.

Out of a quota of 78, as of May 31, 1941 there remain only 30 attendants who have over one year of service. We have one attendant, aged 70, with 24 years of service in this institution. There are eight others who have served the hospital for over ten years.

We continue to have three registered, graduate, men nurses in the service.

## HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING DEPARTMENT

The patients continue to derive much benefit from this kind of therapy. Many have made it a point to go to this department at least every other week. The ladies have always cooperated very well.

The operators realize that relaxation is necessary and stress the point of making the individual as comfortable as possible. While at work many times discussions on the care of the hair, skin, and nails are brought up. The patients as a rule become enthused and follow the suggestions and instructions given.

The beauty therapy department has become a favorite place to many of the women. When the new shop in the Convalescent Building can be put into operation, the scope of this department can be broadened.

Patient assistants were scarce this year. At present there is only one patient assistant, who has been helping in this department for several months. She is suitable and very dependable.

The work done in this department for the year was as follows :

Shampoos .....	2,663
Fingerwaves .....	2,556
Marcel's .....	212
Haircuts .....	1,647
Manicures .....	186
Combings .....	102
Facials .....	20
Curls .....	1,427

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In general we may say that the past year has been an unusually difficult one from the production point of view. This was due chiefly to weather conditions; frequent changes in personnel, making it particularly difficult to keep work up to schedule; and the uncertainty regarding occupancy of new dairy buildings, which resulted in considerable duplication of effort and consequent loss of time. The following is the report of the farm activities:

*Dairy:* For the second consecutive year, dairy production has averaged over a ton of milk per day. This milk, 743,855 pounds, which is worth \$26,034.00 was produced at a feed cost of about \$1.10 per hundred pounds. The production per cow was approximately 12,000 pounds milk and 400 pounds butterfat. In addition to the milk, 3,985 pounds veal were delivered to the hospital kitchen. Rather serious breeding troubles were encountered early in the year due apparently to an infectious type of vaginitis. This condition cleared up very promptly after treatment of individuals was abandoned for treatment of the whole herd. Considerable trouble has been experienced with pneumonia, hemorrhagic septicemia, etc., in calves. This difficulty is aggravated by overcrowding in our present calf barns. However, our losses have been small and the disease has been kept under control by prompt inoculation of each calf with a mixed bacteria.

During the year the hospital farm manager served as a member of the committee to select and fit state-owned cattle for exhibition at the National Dairy Show. These cattle were assembled for final fitting in our new barn at Weaversville before going to Harrisburg.

*Poultry:* Production for the past year was somewhat lower than for several previous years. This is partly accounted for by an unusually high proportion of cockerels to pullets in 1,500 chicks brooded last spring. However, production per hen has also dropped to about 165 eggs. This we are unable to explain to our own satisfaction, as we are using the same grade of stock from the same source, and there has been no change in management.

In addition to 5,832 dozen eggs, 3,842 pounds of dressed chicken were delivered to the institutional dietary.

*Potatoes:* Our potato crop for the year amounted to 10,334 bushels from 25 acres. For the ninth consecutive year, we have averaged more than 400 bushels per acre. We feel that this was a particularly worthwhile accomplishment in a season such as 1940 with its droughts followed by prolonged rainfall, making conditions ideal for disease development and rendering an adequate spray program particularly difficult. The Tubers were of excellent quality, above average in size, and aside from a few which were frosted in the field, they stored to very good advantage.

*Truck Garden:* In spite of a late start due to a wet, cold spring in 1940 garden production was generally very satisfactory. The necessity of continuous tillage and cultivation in narrow strips for erosion control has still further reduced our limited truck garden acreage at the hospital. This reduction is being partly compensated for by increased acreage in truck crops at Weaversville Colonies. With the foregoing in mind, a portable irrigation system has been secured and is being used on a limited acreage this year.

*Piggery:* An average of 21 brood sows were kept during the year. These farrowed 32 litters from which a total of 186 pigs were raised. One hundred eighty fat hogs were slaughtered, dressing 54,686 pounds of pork.

Institutional pork production has not been expanded due to several factors, namely the lack of adequate housing facilities; the lack of cold storage facilities so that hogs may be killed at most advantageous times and carcasses held for consumption as needed; and difficulty in the kitchen in utilizing the whole carcass. However, the utilization of hospital gar-

bage seems to justify the maintenance of a swine herd such as we now have.

*Farm:* Due to weather conditions, weed control was very difficult in cultivated crops. Harvesting of grain and hay without considerable loss was almost impossible. Nevertheless, crop yields in general were satisfactory. Corn was planted late and did not mature satisfactorily, but so far we have had no serious loss in the cribs. Our main fruit crops, namely apples and peaches, were not as large as in some previous years, but were of excellent quality.

Forty-five steers were killed, dressing 27,496 pounds of excellent beef.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND DIETARY ACTIVITIES

With the opening of the General State Authority buildings in March, 1941, and the placing into service of the several cafeteria units, a reclassification of patients took place which permitted better food service with additional variety for certain groups resulting in greater satisfaction among the patients. While the patients receiving cafeteria service are provided with a greater variety of food, more appetizingly served than was heretofore possible, we are hopeful that this policy may be continued without adding materially to the cost. Any increase in food costs during the ensuing fiscal period we feel will be due to advancing market prices rather than the variety factor.

The Dietary Operations Cost Report reveals an average consumption of 74.99 ounces of raw food per person daily, while the daily basic ration is only 74.61 ounces. There is an average waste per person per day of 1.65 ounces, an increase of .28 ounces per person per day over last year.

The average raw food cost per person per day was as follows:

	Purchased	Produced	Total
1940-1941.....	\$ .1192	\$ .0954	\$ .2146
1939-1940.....	.1170	.0868	.2038
1938-1939.....	.1082	.0819	.1901
1937-1938.....	.1266	.0814	.2080
1936-1937.....	.1246	.0859	.2105
1935-1936.....	.1215	.0762	.1977
1934-1935.....	.1074	.0705	.1779
Seven-year average.	\$ .1178	\$ .0826	\$ .2004



The commodities summarized according to the five accounting groups present the following totals for the year :

	Purchased	Produced	Total
General Provisions .....	\$24,546.11	\$1,104.42	\$25,650.53
Vegetables .....	5,140.95	20,786.83	25,927.78
Fruits .....	12,365.28	3,612.38	15,977.66
Dairy Products .....	24,440.77	24,112.76	48,553.53
Meats, Fish, and Fowl .....	26,507.88	13,242.93	39,750.81
Total .....	\$93,000.99	\$62,859.32	\$155,860.31

We continue to have inadequate storing facilities and refrigeration storage space. At present our stores are scattered and not efficiently centralized. Group purchasing as required by the Department of Property and Supplies and the fact that much merchandise must be held for test and acceptance prior to use necessitates storing in locations other than active stores. It is most urgent that an appropriation be secured for the construction of a stores and cold storage building, also to enlarge our main kitchen.

A comparison of prices paid for certain foods and commodities at the beginning of the 1939-41 biennium with those paid at the close reveals a marked advance. The outlook is for still higher prices. Therefore, in order to maintain service standards established during these past several years a higher per capita should be provided to meet conditions existing during the period of the defense emergency.

*Special Diet Kitchen:* Therapeutic diets average 73 per meal for patients and 15 for personnel, making a total of 88 diets per meal. This is a marked increase over the two previous years. The patients' diets consisted of anemic, bland, cardiac, dry cardiac, diabetic, fat free, liquids, low fat, nephritic, obesity, salt free, sippy, soft, high vitamin A, B, and C, and hot milk and toast. The personnel diets included allergic, anemic, arthritic, bland, diabetic, full, liquid, and soft. The diabetic diet was called for the greatest number of times for both patients and employees.

The present diet kitchen facilities are becoming more inadequate each year, and it is hoped that funds will be allocated to remodel the former nurses' dining room to provide facilities for the preparation of the diets as well as dining service for both ambulatory patients and personnel on special diets.

*Cannery:* The hospital cannery production for the 1940 season amounted to 24,315 cans, all processed in No. 10 cans, distributed as follows:

10,085 cans Tomatoes  
4,424 cans Green String Beans  
2,141 cans Wax Beans  
3,298 cans Carrots  
927 cans Beets  
3,440 cans Peaches

In addition to the items canned there was dehydrated approximately 2500 pounds carrots and 500 pounds string beans.

*Coal:* A total of 10,093.15 tons of No. 3 Buckwheat (barley) coal was delivered during the fiscal year at \$2.90 per net ton delivered (\$1.68 per ton for coal and \$1.22 per ton freight). This represents a net increase of 30 cents per net ton over that paid the previous year. A total of thirteen samples representing the total tonnage was drawn from the cars and forwarded to the Bureau of Standards for analysis. There were but two samples against which penalties were imposed, a total of only \$71.34, or an average of \$.007 per ton. This is a marked reduction compared with that imposed upon the firm holding the contract for the former year when the penalties amounted to \$.0431 per ton.

*Laundry:* The volume of soiled work passing through the laundry is still on the increase, with an advance of 100,000 pounds since last year. The average increase for the past five years is 148,600 pounds per year. Although we added some additional washing equipment during the past two years it has not been possible for us to take care of the increased load in an efficient manner to obtain maximum soil removal. While we have been able to continue in the A-1 class insofar as tensile strength loss and whiteness retention are concerned, we have dropped into the A-3 class in soil removal. It is impossible for the laundry men to obtain A-1 soil removal ratings due to the fact that it is necessary to put a greater poundage in the wash wheels than that recommended by the State College Research Department. We should have additional washing equipment in order to control the loads at the maximum weights recommended.

During this past fiscal year two laundry garment presses, two open end tumblers, and an additional air compressor of larger capacity were installed in the laundry. This equipment will tend to relieve the finished work problem but not the soil removal factor.

*Sale of Waste Materials:* During the fiscal year, waste materials were disposed of competitively as follows:

Waste Animal By-Products .....	\$761.43
Waste Materials, rags, scrap metals, etc. ....	536.21
Total .....	<u>\$1,297.64</u>

### PER CAPITA COST

Purchased maintenance upon an actual cost basis for the fiscal year was \$6.28 per capita. The purchased extraordinary expenses, equipment for the farm, dietary, laundry, new buildings, etc. for the same period was \$.48. The produced expenses from farm, sewing room and upholsterer for the year were \$1.19, making a total weekly cost for the year of \$7.95 per capita. In comparison with the total weekly cost of a year ago, namely \$7.71, there is an increase of \$.24.

### WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

*Sewing Project:* Supplies were furnished to the W.P.A. Sewing Project weekly and the finished products were returned to the hospital storeroom. During the past fiscal year the project furnished 20,678 items, a substantial increase over last year's 14,131 items. This year the items processed from materials supplied by the institution were as follows: 3,922 dresses, 748 shirts, 2,032 aprons, 6,277 sheets, 13 pillow cases, 5,264 night gowns, 2,123 chemises, 130 drawers, 99 children's gymnasium suits, 20 sun suits, and 50 tapestry couch covers. The materials furnished cost the institution a total of \$5,444.46.

*Painting Project:* During the year, the painting project covered work in all the new General State Authority buildings, namely the Disturbed Women's, Convalescent, Girls' and Dining Buildings, in addition to Nurses' Homes No. 5 and No. 2.

*Grading Project:* The grading of grounds, road beds, and constructing cement walks for the five General State Authority buildings at the hospital was completed on May 7, 1941. This also included the grading and surfacing of a parking lot south of Nurses' Home No. 5.

On November 19, 1940 work was started on a grading project at the farm colony at Weaversville for roads, walks, and parking spaces at the dormitory and around the new dairy. However, weather conditions and the scarcity of labor due to the national defense program has delayed work on the program to a great extent.

The only work not completed by the end of the fiscal year was two additional items we had requested of the W.P.A., namely the construction of steps to the new basement exit from the Building for Disturbed Women and steps at the rear of the Building for Girls, leading down to the level of the playground.

#### GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BUILDINGS

The buildings constructed by the General State Authority were furnished and equipped sufficiently to permit service and occupancy on the following dates:

Nurses' Home No. 5 .....	December 23, 1940
Nurses' Cafeteria .....	February 25, 1941
Dechheim Colony Dormitory .....	March 18, 1941
Cafeteria for Men and Women Patients ....	March 20, 1941
Disturbed Women's Building .....	March 21, 1941
Girls' Building .....	March 21, 1941
Convalescent Building .....	March 21, 1941
Men Attendants' and Employees' Cafeteria..	April 2, 1941

At the close of the fiscal year the dairy barn unit was not occupied, awaiting correction to the water supply and boiler facilities.

Following the reduction in the original allocation, a conference on this matter was held at the Department of Welfare on June 1, 1940, and items totalling \$18,000.00 were deleted from the General State Authority requisitions. These items were subsequently provided for out of Capital funds and re-requisitioned for purchase through the Department of Property & Supplies during June, 1940. All items requisitioned through this department have been delivered. The movable equipment



yet to be contracted for by the General State Authority includes principally wooden occasional furniture and study desks, shrubbery, and physical therapy, barber, and beauty shop equipment.

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Throughout the year the hospital has been the recipient of donations of books, magazines, pianos, radios, clothing, and other supplies that add to the comfort and enjoyment of our patients. Many gifts were received for distribution to the friendless patients and to the children at Christmas time. These articles have been greatly appreciated by the patients and we are indeed grateful for the interest taken in their welfare.

The Superintendent wishes to express commendation for the helpful and efficient services of the attending and consulting staffs, heads of departments and their co-workers whose co-operation has made possible the presentation of the activities of the institution as contained in this report.

We also wish to express our appreciation for the splendid support and confidence manifested by the Board of Trustees and for the interest shown by the Department of Welfare and the Bureau of Mental Health.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc.

*Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief*



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